IN THE CLAIMS:

1-152. (Canceled)

153. (Currently amended) A method for providing a remedial effect for a disease caused by an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract including one or more non-saccharides as an active ingredient to a human or animal after infection with the disease, which is effective to provide a remedial effect for said disease and wherein said infection is a bacterial infection.

154. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography wherein a column used in the column chromatography is packed with a fixed carrier.

155. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 154, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

156. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 154, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

157. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

158. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 157, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

159. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 158, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

160. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

161. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

162. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 156, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

163. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with an extractant selected from the group consisting of water, a hydrophilic solvent, and mixtures thereof.

164. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 163, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

165. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 163, wherein the mixture of water and hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

166. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

167. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 166, wherein the food is an animal feed.

168. (Currently amended) A method for providing a remedial effect for a disease caused by an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract including one or more non-saccharides as an active ingredient to a human or animal after infection with the disease, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of oral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intrarectal, hypoglossal, and instillation, wherein said infection is selected from the group consisting of bacterial infections and fungal infections, with the proviso that when said method of administration is oral, said infection is a fungal infection.

169. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 168, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography wherein a column used in the column chromatography is packed with a fixed carrier.

170. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 169, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

171. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 169, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

172. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 171, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

173. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 172, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

174. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 173, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

175. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 171, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

176. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 171, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

177. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 171, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

178. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 168, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with an extractant selected from the group consisting of water, a hydrophilic solvent, and mixtures thereof.

179. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 178, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

180. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 178, wherein the mixture of water and hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

181. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 168, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

182. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 181, wherein the food is an animal feed.

183. (Currently amended) A method for providing a remedial effect for a disease caused by a viral infection in human or animals comprising the step of:

orally administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight less than 1,000 including one or more non-sachharides as an active ingredient to a human or animal after infection with the disease by viral infection, which is effective to provide a remedial effect for said disease,

wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane and a sugar-cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography, and wherein said column is packed with a fixed carrier.

184. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 183, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

185. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 183, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

186. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

187. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 186, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

188. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 187, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

189. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

190. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

191. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 185, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

192. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 183, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

193. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 192, wherein the food is an animal feed.

194. (Currently amended) A method for providing a remedial effect for a disease caused by a viral infection in human or animals comprising the step of:

administering an a amount of a sugar cane-derived extract comprising a component having a molecular weight less than 1,000 <u>including one or more non-saccharides</u> as an active ingredient to a human or animal after infection with the disease by viral infection, which is

effective to provide a remedial effect for said disease, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intra-rectal, hypoglossal and instillation, and

wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and a sugar cane-derived molasses.

195. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 194, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

196. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 194, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

197. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

198. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 197, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

199. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 198, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

200. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

201. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

202. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 196, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

203. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 194, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

204. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 203, wherein the food is an animal feed.